

## SILOS DOT STATE

They Are Found in All but One County.

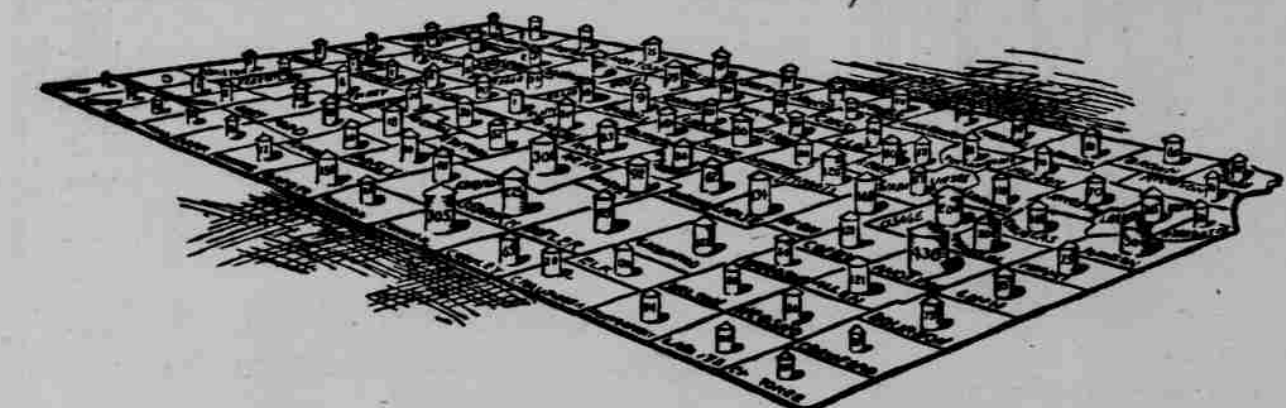
Kansas Farmer Census Shows 6,978 Are in Use.

## STIMULATE STOCK INDUSTRY

Siilos Are Revolutionizing Farming in Kansas.

Great Strides Have Been Made in Three Years.

The silo is revolutionizing the farming industry of Kansas. Necessity has driven the agriculturists of the state to build silos. The prices of horses and grain rose to such a degree that there was little profit in feeding. Many farmers actually lost money for a few years, and some of them went out of business. Then came the silo "craze" and today, according to a census taken by the Kansas Farmer, there are 6,978 silos of all kinds in use in the state, more than ninety-five per cent of which have been built in the last three years. The silow of the silo is most on more than three thousand Kansas farms.



Map Showing Distribution of 6,978 Silos in Kansas.

Anderson county leads in number of silos—433. There are 305 in Sumner county in the extreme south, and Reno has an even three hundred. There are 118 in Shawnee county. There is just one county in the state which has no silos. That is Stanton county in the southwest. The accompanying map, which was prepared at the Kansas Farmer office, tells a story of Kansas development. Figures for nineteen of the counties are conservative estimates; exact figures were not available.

"King" Corn Deposed. There is not a county in the state that will not grow silage. As a silage crop corn was "king" up to two or three years ago. The sorghums, however, have deposed corn, for the reason that the value of the silage is practically the same as corn and the sorghums, because of their drought-resistant characteristic, will produce abundantly in seasons when corn fails.

The dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college began a series of experiments two years ago to ascertain the value of sorghums for silage. In many sections of the state the yield of the sorghums, such as kafir and sweet sorghum, is much larger than corn. It was considered that if these plants could be used in the form of silage they would be of great value especially to the farmers and stockmen of western Kansas, where corn is produced with difficulty.

Interesting Experiments. The experiments showed that both cane and kafir silage is only slightly inferior to corn silage for milk production.

Last winter experiments were conducted in wintering calves at the Kansas experiment station. The experiment showed these things, briefly: That kafir silage and cotton seed meal returned the largest profit in calf feeding; that sweet sorghum silage and cotton seed meal was next in profit making value; and, finally, that kafir and sorghum, which will live through almost any kind of year when corn and other things wither and die, will make excellent silage for winter feeding. Added to this is the fact that even after the corn has failed, kafir and sorghum will still thrive mightily and make good silage. It is indeed the farmers' feed insurance. In the experiment just ended it cost \$2.66 to produce a ton of kafir and cane silage. Corn silage cost \$3 a ton to produce.

Has Stimulated Dairy Industry. The silo has already done much to stimulate interest in dairying in Kansas and it will do even more. It is generally admitted that live stock farming is the most profitable type of general farming—in Kansas as elsewhere.

An editorial published in Kansas Farmer is to the point. It reads in part as follows:

"The silo will come near doubling the live stock carrying capacity of every Kansas farm without encroaching upon the acreage of cash market crops grown. This is because an acre of corn, kafir or cane, when placed in the silo, will produce near double the amount of animal growth or grain as compared with the same acre of feed saved in any other way. It is for these and other

reasons that the silo is economical. To a great extent the live stock capacity of the farm is now regulated by the pasture acreage. Good pastures outside of the tame grass sections are rare in Kansas. Thousands of acres of land are practically idle because they produce so small an amount of grass. The fact is that the best remaining wild grass pastures supply a maximum of feed only during May and June—before the summer months the animal is on a short ration, even during the pasture season. When on pasture or during the feeding season, the animal is not kept at a maximum of profit unless it gets all the good feed it needs all the time. Under the present system if the animal is not well fed when on pasture, or if the pasture acreage required is two or more times as great as needed, then the waste is recklessly expensive."

## HE IS A HERMIT

Topeka Boy Lives Alone in Cabin in Country.

Little White Dog for Company—No Reason for Action.

How would you like to live in a two-by-four shack three miles from nowhere, with nobody for company but a dog? That is what Carl Swanson, 17 years old, apparently normal physically and mentally, is doing and has been doing for three months. This young man is from Topeka, his par-

ents are here and he has a good home, but for reasons of his own he prefers the country. A Topeka woman, the grandmother of this young recluse, owns an 80 acre farm nine miles from town, and three miles from the nearest railroad station. There are no buildings on the place, and the nearest neighbor is a quarter of a mile away. Three months ago a small consignment of lumber was sent out and hauled to the place by a farmer who lives near. Then came the youthful hermit and he "built" for himself a home in the wilderness. His house is about six feet long and four feet wide, there is stove inside which takes up all but enough room in which to sleep.

The boy does not work on the farm, but he does occasionally chop wood for the man who lives on the adjoining farm. He spends some of his time in hunting, as is borne out by the mute testimony of numerous rabbit tails lying on the ground around the shack. The rest of his time is occupied by smoking and keeping his fire going.

The writer and a couple of friends stumbled onto this hermit during a ramble through the country; and an overpowering curiosity impelled them toward the door. A furious solo of barks and growls followed our knock, and the door opened barely wide enough to permit the exit of our involuntary host. He was dressed in overalls and jacket and was followed by a little white dog. He closed the door and stood looking us over without a word, while he rolled a cigarette and the dog made suspicious advances toward our heels.

"Do you live here?" he was asked. "Yes," he replied. "I have my dog and lots of things to keep me busy." He was asked why he was staying there but he would not answer that question; only saying that he was loafing.

Carl used good English and he seemed to be well educated and intelligent. We talked with him for half an hour, but could find out nothing about him. He said that his only reason for staying there was his love for the country.

S. M. Z.

His Fingers Blown Off. Lacrosse, Jan. 24.—E. J. Fitzpatrick, a deaf and dumb artist, was fatally hurt today by an explosion in his studio as he was making an experiment with flashlights. The majestic building, one of the largest office buildings in the city, was badly damaged. Nearly all of Fitzpatrick's fingers were blown off. Unable to cry out, he staggered to an office nearby, and fell unconscious.

Confesses Murder and Robbery. Springfield, Mo., Jan. 24.—C. B. Roseland arrested on the street here today, confessed, the police say, that he was one of the highwaymen who held up a resort in Omaha, January 14, killed Harry E. Nickell, a bank teller, and robbed persons in the resort of \$8,000 in diamonds and money. Roseland is 27 years old. He said his home is in Hagerstown, Md.

Build Roads in Shawnee County. With the assistance that can be gotten from the cement companies and on the Joplin chats, and the reduction in freight rates and possibly reduced rates on sand could be gotten, it seems to me that it would be a good proposition to build a quarter or a half mile of concrete road as an experiment in your county the coming season.

"I will be very glad indeed to have you present this matter to your county board with the request that they write me frankly what they think of such a proposition. I wish to assure you that the college will be only too glad to assist you in any way possible in such an undertaking."

"Concrete roads and streets are a success where the work is properly done. Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota are doing a large amount of concrete highway work. Wayne county, Mich., has built about 70 miles, some of which has been in use under the heaviest kind of traffic for over four years, and is showing up very well. Milwaukee county, Wis., has built a large mileage of concrete which is proving very satisfactory, and by writing to the Wayne county highway commission for its annual reports some very valuable data on concrete roads can be had free of cost."

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## MOTOR CAR NEWS

Shawnee County Is Urged to Build Concrete Road.

State Engineer Favors Concrete Construction.

## THAT GOLDEN BELT MEETING

Objects of Session at Topeka January 28.

Items of Interest to Motorists and Pop-Pop Men.

W. S. Gearhart, state engineer, is urging the Shawnee county commissioners to experiment in concrete road building this year. He is of the opinion that with Kansas cement selling at a comparatively cheap figure it will be possible to build excellent highways at a reasonable cost with this material. In a letter written to O. K. Swayze, Mr. Gearhart urges action by the county commissioners and gives details relative to road building. The letter follows:

"Your county has been building a considerable amount of the more expensive types of improved roads, and your county board has, no doubt,

found that the maintenance of macadam roads, whether they are of the water-bound or bituminous type, is high, and that during prolonged dry spells the roads wear badly and the dust nuisance is very disagreeable. To overcome this several of the counties have treated their water-bound macadam roads with a light oil. To make this satisfactory it requires about two treatments per year, which materially increase the maintenance charge.

"Where the traffic is heavy on these macadam roads and careful record of the first cost and maintenance charges are kept, it is found that the best macadam road costs practically the same as concrete roads.

"There is no question but that brick roads such as they are building in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York are the most permanent roads we can build, but the first cost makes them practically prohibitive for Kansas conditions.

Concrete Not Expensive. However, with our comparatively cheap cement, sand and suitable material for concrete aggregate, I believe it would be possible to build very satisfactory concrete roads at a reasonable cost, and I am very anxious to see some demonstration concrete roads built in a number of our counties as soon as possible.

"I have already taken this matter up with the cement companies and the Cement Manufacturers' association has expressed a willingness to do all they could to assist in this matter. I am not sure that they would donate the cement outright, but I am satisfied that they will give very substantial assistance to a number of counties desiring to build demonstration concrete roads.

"I have the matter of obtaining special reduced freight rates on highway materials now up with the railroad companies doing business within the state of Kansas, and have every assurance that this rate will be granted in a very short time. These rates will be similar to those granted by the railroad companies in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and will be about one-half of the regular rates.

"Most of the lime stones in Kansas do not make satisfactory wearing surfaces for macadam roads, nor would they be satisfactory for concrete roads, but they could be used in the bottom courses, and a good grade of the Joplin chats would make an excellent wearing surface. The city of Atchison used Joplin chats in the concrete streets built during the past year, and contract has been let for the construction of a system of concrete drives here on the college campus, and it has practically been decided that the chats will be used for the wearing surface of the new roads.

I have talked with one of the firms shipping chats from Joplin and have assurance that they would donate a considerable amount of material for demonstration concrete roads, and would be willing to make a large position on a considerable amount of material in order to thoroughly test concrete road building in Kansas.

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number of cement plants in the state and the comparatively cheap sand and crushed rock, the concrete road would certainly be as satisfactory and as cheap in Kansas as any place in the country.

"I am taking this matter up with a number of counties and am not sure that the cement companies would assist in more than four or five counties, so that the first counties to take up the matter will be the ones to get the most assistance."

Golden Belt Meeting. Among the questions that will be considered at the meeting of the members of the Golden Belt Road association and other good roads enthusiasts of Kansas at the Commercial club quarters Wednesday evening, January 28, will be whether the association will go in with the National Highway association or strengthen the present organization by taking in from fifty to one hundred new members in each town along the route.

In his announcement of the meeting B. C. Smith of Manhattan, secretary of the Golden Belt association, made the following comment:

"The Golden Belt Road association was organized at Manhattan on November 10, 1911. Since that time all work and expense, excepting the road signs and the log book, have come from a very few men who have been and still are intensely interested in the good roads movement and especially in the Golden Belt road. There is not a knicker in the bunch, and at this time there is no protest except that we are not making the progress that we should. The National Highway association has been trying to organize its association along the Golden Belt road and has not met with very much success."

Auto and Pop-Pop Notes. Indications are that there will be no slush this winter. While several of the local dealers would help back another enterprise of the kind, the frigid weather experienced while the show was in progress last year has given the other dealers cold feet which have not as yet been thawed out. Action favoring a show may still be taken but it is hardly likely.

Clarence Jordan, secretary of the Kansas State Automobile association, states that interest in the motor organizations of the state has increased recently, due possibly in part to the favorable weather conditions. There is much activity at Strong City and Wellington. Secretary Jordan has been asked to attend a meeting of the Beloit to Colby Cut-Off association at Stockton, February 2.

Claude E. Neil, of 1527 Western avenue, has disposed of his electric, and this week purchased a Reo.

The open weather is making the automobile dealers feel good. Prospective auto purchasers are making inquiries. The owners of machines are getting them back in use again as roads are again in good condition and this helps the repair and supply men.

The J. F. Billings Auto company, now located at 121 West Seventh street, will be in new, commodious and what they claim will be the most up-to-date garage in the city in three or four weeks. The new garage is in process of building on Jackson street between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The roads have sufficiently improved so that motorcycling is again a pleasure. Courtney Elliott and Frank Welton took a run to St. Mary and back on their Indians Tuesday.

Most of the auto factories which have agencies in Topeka will have cars on exhibit at the Kansas City auto show which will open February 16.

BURIED BY CHARITY.

Dead Man Later Identified as Chancellor Day's Brother.

Anacortes, Wash., Jan. 24.—John H. Day, who died in destitute circumstances, December 23, and was buried two weeks later, at the expense of lodgers who lived in a small hotel he conducted here, has been identified as the brother of Chancellor James D. Day of Syracuse, university.

A dead man as Chancellor Day's brother was revealed in a letter received by the prosecuting attorney of Skagit county, from Chancellor Day. The letter stated that his brother's death be investigated. Except for his son Roscoe, Mr. Day was unattended when he died. Soon after his father's death the younger son disappeared and has not been heard of since. Among the dead man's effects were several old letters from James R. Day of Syracuse, and it was through the connection with John H. Day was obtained.

SUBURBAN AIR LINE.

Two Flying Boats to Be Put Into Service at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Announcement of a suburban aeroplane line to be opened in May, with regular aeroplane passenger service between Chicago and Lake Michigan and four trips a day are being contemplated. Suburban stops will be made whenever there are passengers. The proposed line will be patterned after the one which is being operated between St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla.

Counsel.—Now, tell me and gentlemen of the jury what was the defendant's condition when in your bar." Witness—"Well, Sir, I should say 'fresh but servable.'"

Punch.

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It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and stops sneezing; stops nasty discharges or nose running; relieves sick headache, dizziness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only 25 cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute.—Adv.

## CHILD LABOR DAY

Schools Are Called Upon for Observance Next Monday.

Problem to Be Put Up to the Children Themselves.

## MUCH WORK HAS BEEN DONE

But There Remains Much to Do on Reformatory Lines.

Farm Work Still Unregulated Except in Two States.

New York, Jan. 24.—The child labor problem will be put before the children themselves throughout the country this year for the first time. Tomorrow has been designated as Child Labor day to be observed as has been the custom for the past ten years in regular and special church services generally, but a new step has been taken by the national child labor committee in calling upon teachers throughout the country to observe next Monday as Child Labor day in the schools.

The main idea is to get children to think in their own behalf on the problem of child labor. To this end the national committee has been busily engaged for a month past in supplying teachers, as well as clergymen, with the latest phases of the movement against child labor, and proposes that at chapel exercises or at some specially designated period in Monday's school work teachers shall in some manner take up the subject of child labor with their charges.

Interest taken in the matter is reflected in requests which have lately come from the state of over 100 a day for information in reply to which the national committee has distributed quantities of pamphlets on the relation of child labor to education. Indications are that thousands of teachers will unite with clergymen in some sort of observance of the day.

Since the first Child Labor day was observed in 1906, such striking progress has been made that the rank and file of states today have advanced beyond the standard of the most progressive ten years ago, according to Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the national child labor committee.

Laws Have Been Revised. The child labor laws of practically all states have been revised and improved; knowledge as to the condition of working children has been widely spread; the causes, effects and methods of prevention of child labor have become matters of thorough scientific study and treatment; a uniform child labor law for the several states has been widely approved, and the federal government has put into successful operation a children's bureau.

"But," Secretary Lovejoy adds, "the white list of states with a really effective child labor law covering ten or more of the common occupations of children is still very short—only 14 states in all, and even these leave certain kinds of work outside of the fourteen-year limit."

"There are nine states which have not reached the 14-year age limit even for factory work; there is no state in the union that has attempted to get an age limit higher than 12 years for newboys; and only seven states have reached a standard of 21 years age limit for night messengers."

"Boys of fourteen or less are still employed at the peril of their moral and physical integrity in this night messenger work in a score of states."

Lax Enforcement of Laws. "Agricultural work is still entirely unregulated outside of New York and Tennessee, and children of tender years are doing an adult's work in the berry fields and cranberry bogs."

"Many states that have made child labor laws are not seeing that they are enforced, and the national committee is now engaged in a careful survey of the methods of administering the law in the different states."

The standard of inspection service is steadily rising, but we fall below the English. There are half a dozen states in which there is no attempt at inspection of labor conditions and therefore no attempt to enforce the child labor law. And there are perhaps a score in which the staff of inspectors is so ridiculously small that thorough state-wide inspection is physically impossible."

The whole subject of the administration of child labor laws is to be taken up at the national conference on child labor which will be held in New Orleans next March. Plans are also under way for celebration of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the national child labor committee which will be reached on April 14.

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Her Neglected Cold Caused Serious Illness.

PRAGUE, OKLAHOMA:—"I have suffered with catarrh of the throat. I caught cold and it settled in my throat, and I coughed badly and was very weak. I could not sleep and had no appetite."

"I had two doctors, and had taken many different medicines and time we are not without Peruna in our home."

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